

explosion came just in time to escape a large piece of rock, weighing many pounds, which came crashing down into the bed he had just left, smashing it into kindling wood. In another case the blankets and the mattress of another bed were blown out the window and were sailing over toward the railroad track.

Between the two shell houses wrecked and the fixed ammunition houses it was estimated that fully 1,000 shells lay scattered in all directions, some of them with the powder burned out but the shell not exploded, and some that were intact. Shells of the one-pound type were blown away from the mountain side, and it is wholly within the possibilities that shells and fragments of shells will be found on the eastern side.

Just exactly how the first explosion took place is not definitely known. What is known positively is that the men who were at work when the trouble began were drawing the loads from a lot of shells that were recently brought to the island from ammunition on the mainland, and that the powder burned out but the shell not exploded, and some that were intact. Shells of the one-pound type were blown away from the mountain side, and it is wholly within the possibilities that shells and fragments of shells will be found on the eastern side.

One rumor has it that this process was going on within the building, that it was a big 13-inch shell that was being operated upon, that it burst, and that the men who were at work on it, that a lot of loose black powder instantly exploded, setting fire to the building, which started the bombardment of the island.

Just how many shells were in the two shell houses could not be ascertained this evening, but a former officer of marines, who visited the island a few days ago, said that there were 400 shells in the island, and in the two shell houses, and in house No. 3 there were 420 shells for the battleship Illinois.

As soon as the news of the destruction reached Peckskill and Haverstraw, physicians and nurses started for the scene. From Peckskill a tug took over to the island seven doctors and two nurses, and from the Peckskill General Hospital, from West Point came the post physician, Dr. Havard, with three doctors and nine other assistants from the cadet hospital. The physicians had little to do, as most of the injuries were comparatively slight and were quickly dressed.

The doctors describe the scene of the explosion as something frightful to behold. In addition to the wreckage there were torn and mangled lives of human bodies scattered all about. Shells were found at wide distances apart, each one with a foot in it, torn squarely off at the ankle.

It was not until late in the evening that the fire was subdued and word was sent to those who had fled from the island that all danger of another explosion was over, and that the island was safe.

At the time of the explosion, Gunner Fries and Foreman Dillon were standing at the open door of the house where the men were working. Both were knocked down, and Dillon, who was hit in the head, was seriously injured. Fries escaped with a few cuts about the head.

Michael Locke, who is among the killed, was on board the battleship in the battle of Manila Bay and had one of the medals given by Congress to all who took part in that engagement.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles up and down the Hudson, and windows in places twelve miles away were shattered. At Ossining, which is eleven miles away, a section of the wall of Trow & Williams' grain elevator, alongside the railroad track, fell out, and two men were partially buried in the rubble. They were dug out and taken to the hospital. The railroad tracks were blocked for a short time by the ruins.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling received a telegram to-night from Gunner Otto W. Fries, informing him of the explosion on the island.

Acting Secretary of the Navy, who is a warrant officer of the navy, was in charge of the naval magazines on the island. Officers of the Naval Magazine section were in there about eighty-five men employed there, some of them in the magazines and others in building operations. There were about fifteen buildings on the island, the exact amount of powder and other explosives that was in the magazines has not yet been ascertained by the Navy Department.

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## SUCCESS in Advertising comes not from the AMOUNT of space used—but from the WAY it is used.

WOODBURY, Ltd.,  
150 Fifth Avenue  
Southwest Corner Twentieth Street.

### MONEY USED, SAYS CUTTING.

Tammany Not Overcautious in Using It—Citizens' Union Has a Small Deficit.

Boston, Nov. 4.—President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union of New York arrived here this morning, disappointed with the outcome of the New York election. He was on his way to Groton to visit his son, who is at school there. When asked about the report that certain corporations aided Tammany with big contributions, he said:

"A New York newspaper came out with a statement long ago to the effect that an agent of Tammany had made a signed agreement with the Beef Trust in which it was agreed that Tammany should, in return, permit the Beef Trust to build an abattoir and a refining establishment on the East Side, south of Fifty-ninth street."

"Representatives of the Beef Trust applied to Mayor Low for such a permit and were refused it on the ground that to grant it would be to violate the health laws of the city. The account in the newspaper was very circumstantial and complete, and I see no reason to question it."

"My captains reported to me yesterday that Tammany men on every corner had handfuls of money and that doubtless many votes were bought by them, but I have no knowledge of this other than that contained in their statements to me."

As to the deficit of the treasury of the Citizens' Union Mr. Cutting said: "We had the money to do everything we wanted to do. There may be a slight deficit, but nothing of consequence. Tammany, however, had money in abundance and was apparently not overcautious in the way it used it."

**CROKER ON THE VICTORY.**  
"Reformers Never Succeeded Themselves in New York"—"I Am Out of Politics."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The reformers never succeeded themselves in New York and never got into office twice running," was Richard Croker's remark to THE SUN's reporter at Moat House to-day, in speaking of the election of Col. McCall as Mayor of New York city.

The former Tammany leader would not say that he was surprised at the result. He could not, he was going on 3,000 miles away from here. During the conversation Mr. Croker added to everything he said: "Of course I am out of politics." He inquired how many votes Devery had polled, but as this information was not cable news it could not be furnished. Mr. Croker seemed to be interested in the fact that McCall had carried Brooklyn.

"We asked if he was going to New York soon, Mr. Croker said that he did not know yet."

"Will you go before the new year," was asked.

"I haven't made up my mind," was the reply.

Outside of politics Mr. Croker talked freely. He said that he would be on this side next season, and that he had made all arrangements to race in Ireland. He keeps his firm knit figure, but his gait is decidedly slow and rheumatical.

**WALL STREET PAYS ITS BETS.**  
Jacob Field Said to Be the Biggest Winner by Tammany's Victory.

It was pay day for election bets in Wall Street yesterday. It was estimated that \$150,000 had been wagered in the Broad Street curb market, and that many more thousands of dollars had been bet elsewhere in the city. The bets were made on the result of the election of Mayor McCall.

Most of the bets in the financial district did not tie up any cash, being arranged by memoranda between Wall Street and Exchange houses. On the basis of these memoranda settlements were being made yesterday.

To the brokers who acted as commission agents in placing the bets no regular rate was paid. Some of the stock brokers took charge of placing bets for their customers free, but the professional betting commissions insisted, when a bet was closed, that the contract should state that when settlement was made a certain percentage should come from the winner. The ordinary commission was 5 per cent. of the winnings.

It was thought yesterday that the largest winner among Wall Street men was Jacob Field, who, it is understood, was represented by C. H. DeWitt & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange. In the Broad Street curb market a bet of \$25,000, and they also managed to close bets to a large total in other quarters.

**NO TREACHERY, SAYS BRUCE.**  
Declares That the Regular Republican Vote Was Cast for Low.

President Bruce of the county committee said yesterday:

"I have not time to analyze the returns, but the result shows that the tide against the fusionists and toward Tammany was equally strong in every part of the greater city. The regular Republican vote was cast for Mayor Low. Many independent voters must have been misled by the fusionists, or cast their ballots for McCall. I am absolutely convinced that the splendid administration of Mayor Low would certainly lead to this result in not a year."

Mr. Bruce said the will of the people is supreme, and I trust that Col. McCall, who is an honest, upright minded, cultured gentleman, will give us a government by McCall, not a government by Tammany Hall.

As I look back over the campaign I cannot see anything which the fusionists failed to do to bring about the result. The great preparation for the election of 1904 is already twenty months away, and the Republican party must at once begin preparations for that great contest."

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## ONLY 47,000 VOTES SHIFTED

BETWEEN CAMPAIGNS—8-13 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL.

Very Little Stay-at-Home Vote Disclosed—McCall's Plurality 62,480—Low's Assembly District Losses in This County—Close Vote on Aldermen.

McCall's plurality for Mayor on corrected returns is 62,480, as compared with a plurality for Low in 1901 of 31,486, a difference of 30,994 votes; or, say, a change of 46,885 votes; less than 8-13 per cent. of the vote of 567,000 for Low and McCall. Mayor Low polled on Tuesday 247,075 votes, and Col. McCall 184,595. McCall polled 49,501 more than Shepard polled in 1901. In actual votes cast Low lost and McCall gained as follows:

	Low Last	McCall over
Manhattan and Bronx	29,861	31,486
Brooklyn	13,813	13,767
Queens	1,438	1,438
Richmond	92	427
Totals	44,404	47,118

So far as Low and McCall are concerned, there was not much of a stay at home vote, although there was some stay at home registration. The two candidates had 567,000 votes between them, while Low and Shepard had 528,000 in 1901. A registration of 618,000, a fall of 51,000, and a registration of 9-10 per cent. But all this cannot be regarded as a stay at home vote. Devery's vote was one-half of 1 per cent. of the total, and 14,320 votes cast for the Socialist candidate for Mayor, as against 10,732 in 1901. The increase of this vote is six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total vote.

The total vote for Mayor was 567,000, and the Bronx, including the minor candidates, was 338,472, or 59.7 per cent. of the registration, against 337,773 in 1901, which was 94.1 per cent. of the registration. Low's losses from the figures of 1901 in the pluralities in the several assembly districts of this county are as follows:

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	
1	1,153	10	1,409	19,148	
2	446	11	1,536	20	1,430
3	1,068	12	425	21	2,767
4	275	13	1,490	22	1,362
5	1,224	14	2,260	23	2,694
6	1,038	15	1,517	24	1,405
7	1,038	16	1,517	25	2,922
8	1,150	17	1,658	26	1,385
9	2,157	18	1,889	27	1,140

Total loss, 61,500 in this county of this year. This was in the two counties of the Low country in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 21st, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st and 35th.

Grount 3,000 ahead of McCall and Formis is within a few hundred votes of Formis.

The Board of Aldermen will stand Tammany 33, Democrats 18, fusion 18 and Republicans 4. Aldermen Tobbetta is 8, and DeWitt is 8. In Manhattan and Loehner, Dem., defeats Heyson, Fus., in Queens. In this county the Tammany district leaders say that their candidates are elected in the following districts: Twenty-fourth district, but the police returns on the missing election districts make the vote as follows:

22d District—Jones (R.), 4,420; Ahearn (Tam.), 4,240.  
23d District—Davis (Fus.), 5,863; Cooper (Tam.), 5,829.  
Davies over Cooper, 34.

**CAMPAIGN WAS ERRORLESS.**  
Woodruff Says the Republicans Made No Mistakes.

The revised election figures in Brooklyn give McCall 102,725 and Low 101,032, a plurality of 1,693 for the Democratic candidate. The figures compiled by the election Board officials will not be footed up until to-day, but they are not likely to vary much from these figures than a hundred or so either way.

The vote in Kings county for the Canal Commission was 14,420; Ahearn (Tam.), 14,240; Davis (Fus.), 14,240; Cooper (Tam.), 14,240. Davis over Cooper, 34.

The vote in Kings county for the candidates in the Second Judicial district was Kelly, D., 10,474; McKee, R., 9,728. A plurality of 7,210 for Kelly. The returns so far received from the annexed district and the other nine counties in the judicial district reduce Kelly's plurality to a plurality of about 1,500.

The Assemblymen elected and their pluralities are: First district, O'Neill (R.), 4,420; Second district, O